



## FLANK MOVEMENT FAILS

Democrats Attempt to Get the Cuban Question Before the House.

Exciting Scenes Prevail for a Time

But Out on a Point of Order—Republicans Unanimously Sustain the Chair—One Lonesome Democrat With Them—Senate Proceeds Brief and Uninteresting.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1898.

Cuba had a hearing in the House today, and for a time it looked as if parliamentary precedents would be set aside and the Senate resolution, recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, would be attached as a rider to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. de Armond, a Missouri Democrat, precipitated the issue by offering the resolution as an amendment, but a point of order against it was sustained. The army bill was passed.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was called up by Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill carries \$1,729,008, an increase of \$23,700 over the law for the current year. It was decided at the conclusion of Mr. Hitt's explanation to postpone the general debate until the bill had been read by paragraphs. As soon as the enacting clause had been read Mr. de Armond (Dem.), of Missouri, offered an amendment to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Mr. Hitt raised the point of order, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. de Armond, speaking to the point of order, said he fully understood the rules of the House, which were designed to suppress, when desired, the will of the House. The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee might, he said, feel constrained to raise this point of order, but he reminded the House that there still resided in its judgment the power at any time, at any place, on any bill to place what the House believed should be there.

For months, he declared, those in control of the House had declined to allow the House to consider what the people of the country, without regard to party, desired, namely that Congress consider and act upon this question of recognizing the belligerency of the struggling patriots in Cuba. When the people of the country felt as they did it was the duty of members to override these petty little rules which had been used to suppress action.

Mr. Stead (Rep.), of Indiana, and Mr. Hitt both called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. de Armond was not discussing the point of order. Mr. de Armond said he well understood this, but he would not flinch from his purpose. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, re-enforced the views of Mr. de Armond in a forcible speech, arguing that a proposition to recognize a state of war in Cuba was certainly germane to this bill. It had been his purpose, he said, to have offered the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution as an amendment. The climax of his speech came when he dramatically offered to withdraw the amendment if Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, would give assurances that the Senate resolution would receive consideration within a reasonable time.

The Democrats applauded this challenge to the echo. He paused to await Mr. Hitt's answer, but Mr. Hitt did not rise.

"The gentleman," (Hitt) added Mr. Bailey, "is as silent as the Republican party on this question." Again the Democrats cheered and the galleries also applauded. Then Mr. Hitt rose, but instead of replying to Mr. Bailey's challenge, he called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. Bailey was not discussing the point of order. "It is an attempt to have two general debates," said he. The Democrats jeered this statement.

Mr. Hepburn, in the chair, then sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. de Armond, in order to get the question before the House in a better form offered the Senate Cuban resolution as an amendment and when it was overruled, made his appeal from the decision of the chair.

By this time the greatest excitement prevailed in the House. The galleries had filled to overflowing; messengers had been sent scurrying to all quarters of the Capitol to summon Republicans who were absent from the hall. It was evident that there was fear on the part of the House managers that the House might be carried off its feet on this first occasion of a test of the sentiment toward Cuba.

The House managers made their fight for regularity of proceedings. The Speaker, who was in the lobby came in to the hall and helped to rally his followers. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, took the floor. He characterized Mr. de Armond's appeal from the decision of the chair as a most extraordinary proposition. It was a proposition to override the rules, he said, and establish a new mode of procedure, and to destroy the orderly transaction of business. Mr. Dingley appealed to his side of the House to sustain the rules of the House. Patriotic spirit was running at fever heat and the Republicans indicated their support by warm manifestations of approval. Mr. de Armond got the floor again and

In reply urged members on both sides of the House to vote "to free this House for one hour from a dominion so absolute that it was impossible to get consideration for any matter, no matter how important or urgent, without the consent of those in authority in the House. It seems," he added ironically, "to be our lotless duty to observe the petty shifting rules of the House no matter where they lead or what the exigencies of the time demand."

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa), a member of the Rules Committee, answered with spirit and much evidence of feeling. He said the Missouri member (de Armond) was again lecturing the House. He was interrupted by Mr. de Armond, and the colloquy was fast and furious as to the alleged promises that the new code of rules would be presented. The confusion redoubled as the debate proceeded, many members contending for the floor, while the area in front of the Speaker's desk was crowded.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) gave a breathing spell by making a long speech on precedents favorable to the Cuban amendment.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.) declared that while he was in favor of acknowledging the independence of Cuba, he had sworn to support the rules of the House, and he could not bring himself to overthrow them. These remarks earned for him several rounds of applause from the Republican side.

Immediately a break occurred in the Republican ranks when Mr. Colson (Rep., Ky.) denounced the inaction of the House on the Cuban resolution, and the applause was transferred to the Democratic side. This was short lived, though, as Mr. Colson concluded his remarks by declaring that he should vote to uphold the decision of the chair. "But I warn my Republican friends," he added, "that we have delayed too long the recognition of the insurgents. If we do not act we will be swept out of power. And if we are not given the opportunity to act I, for one, will join any revolutionary tactics in order to cast my vote for Cuban independence." (General applause.)

When Mr. Hitt moved to close debate on the pending paragraph Mr. Bailey attempted to make the point of order that the question was on the appeal and not on the paragraph and that Mr. Hitt's motion was not in order, but Mr. Hepburn, who was in the chair, held that Mr. Bailey's point of order came too late.

There was no break in party lines on this motion, which was sustained, 153-118. Speaker Reed marched through the tellers with the majority. The question then recurred on the appeal from the decision of the chair. A solitary Democrat, Fleming, of Georgia, voted with the Republicans to sustain the chair. No Republicans voted with the minority. The chair was sustained, 152-114. No applause marked the announcement.

The clerk proceeded with the reading, but at the next paragraph appropriating \$175,000 for Ambassadors to Great Britain, Germany and France, Mr. Williams (Dem.), of Mississippi, moved an amendment to appropriate \$5,000 for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba. The Democrats cheered.

Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the amendment also was a change of existing law.

Mr. Williams argued that as there was no law on the subject this could not be a change of existing law.

Upon this amendment also Mr. de Armond urged the members to assert themselves and override the rules. If the Republicans did not, he said, they must accept the responsibility.

"In the presence of your master, ruler and leader," he shouted, "in whose presence you scarcely dare to think, I ask you to give freedom and liberty to Cuba or meet your outraged constituency. Let us see which course you will follow." (Uproarious Democratic applause.)

The chair sustained the point of order and on motion of Mr. Hitt the committee rose. The Indian Appropriation bill was presented and at 5:05 p. m. the House adjourned.

SENATE.

To-day's open session of the Senate was brief. Practically the only business accomplished aside from the routine proceedings was the passage of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The measure was finally passed by the Senate carries \$1,912,810.

The Teller resolution providing that bonds of the United States be paid in standard silver dollars, was favorably reported by a majority of the Finance Committee and notice given that it would be called up at an early date. An effort was made to fix a time for the final vote on the pending census bill, but it was abandoned until to-morrow.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of State to supply the Senate any information his Department has respecting the killing of Frank Epps, a sailor of the United States ship Olympia, by Japanese subjects in the harbor of Nagasaki, Japan, in December, 1897, and to inform the Senate if any steps have been taken looking to reparation.

The resolution presented to the Senate yesterday calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the reasons why the item of \$11,000,000 interest due the United States from the Pacific railroads had been dropped from his statement, which went over under objection, was agreed to.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, called up his resolution calling for an investigation by the Pension Commission as to the authority of the Commissioner of Pensions to promulgate an order that no consideration should be given to applications for increases of pensions within twelve months after the last application had been made.

Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the Pension Commission, announced that he believed the resolution to be entirely proper and it was agreed to.

The Senate, at 10:10, went into executive session and at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

## WAR WITHIN TEN WEEKS

Dirful Consequences of Failure to Annex Hawaiian Islands.

Morgan Sees Visions of Bloodshed

Importance of Acquiring the Islands Considered from Commercial and Military Standpoints—Purpose of Reciprocity and What It Has Accomplished.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1898.

Senator Morgan occupied the attention of the Senate during the entire time of the executive session to-day in the presentation of his views on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. This was the second installment of the Senator's speech, and when he concluded a few minutes after 5 o'clock he had not then reached the end. He spoke for about three hours to-day, and his speech was a general presentation of the importance of the islands to the United States. He dwelt especially upon the military importance of the islands, quoting General Schofield and Captain Mahan at length in support of his position that the islands were a natural outpost for the United States and necessary to the proper protection of our Western coast and of general commerce in case of war.

Mr. Morgan predicted that if the United States did not take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire the islands there would be war between this country and some other power within ten weeks. It was not, he said, within the bounds of possibilities, in view of the present European competition, for territory in Asia, that the Hawaiian Islands should be allowed to remain independent for any length of time after the United States should finally announce their determination not to make them a part of American territory.

"Does the Senator from Alabama mean to say," interrupted Senator Pettigrew, "that the Hawaiian Government would voluntarily seek the protection of some other power, and thus forgo the great advantage those islands now enjoy in their reciprocity arrangement with the United States, which results in our remitting to them annually not less than \$5,000,000?"

To this question Senator Morgan replied that the reciprocity treaty had been negotiated for the purpose of giving this country cheap sugar. He said that it had been of greater benefit to the United States than it had been to Hawaii, because it had accomplished its purpose of making cheaper one of our great commodities and one of the necessities of every household.

"We want," he said, "not only the sugar from Hawaii, but cheaper coffee as well, and that and many other necessary articles could be grown in these islands."

The Senator displayed a number of large maps to show that the islands were in the very roadway of commerce between our Western coast and the Orient, and said that all ships, whether laden with the articles of commerce or the munitions of war, must necessarily pass them in going to and from between this country and the Asiatic coast and thus, he said, the nation which controls Hawaii will control the commerce of the East.

In closing, he said that failure to annex the islands meant inevitable bloodshed and the responsibility for that bloodshed would rest upon the Senate of the United States for its failure to perform its duty at this critical hour in the history of the two countries.

NEW LINE TO NASSAU.

Sixty Hours to New York by the Florida Route.

Nassau, Jan. 18.—The arrival on her maiden trip of the steamer Miami, of the Florida and Bahamas Steamship company, operated by the Florida East Coast Steamship company, marks the establishment of a service that is to keep the people of the Bahamas in constant touch with the United States, and is to be continued the year around. The new line insures a semi-weekly service between Miami and Nassau the entire year and a tri-weekly service during February and March.

Nassau is situated about 175 miles due east of Miami. The trip is made in ten hours, bringing New York within sixty hours and Chicago sixty-four hours of Nassau. The only service to Nassau heretofore has been a bi-weekly sea run from New York, occupying about four days for the journey.

LUETGERT WILL TESTIFY.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18.—Adolph E. Luetgert will go on the witness stand Friday and tell the jury his story of his actions on the night of May 1st of last year, when the murder of Mrs. Luetgert is supposed to have taken place. This was decided on to-day at a conference between the big lawyers Luetgert and his counsel believe that his case will be greatly helped thereby. Luetgert's little son Louis went on the stand to-day and told in the main the same story he did in the former trial. It is now generally believed the case will be concluded early next week.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

## KIZER SCORES A VICTORY

Finance Committee Will Report His Labor Bureau Bill Favorably.

Judge Turnbull Fully Exonerated

Senate Passes the Bill to Regulate Fees in Criminal Cases Before Justices of the Peace—Special Committee to Prepare a Bill for Local Tax for Veterans.

(Special Dispatch to The Virginian.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1898.

Mr. Kizer and the friends of the labor bureau scored a notable victory this morning at the meeting of the Finance Committee. This bill had been made a special order, and upon the assembling of the committee Mr. Kizer secured the floor in its behalf. By a vote of seven to six the committee agreed to report the bill with the recommendation that it pass. Mr. Kizer has labored indefatigably in behalf of this measure, and thus far the result has been highly creditable to his skill and persistence. He has received many congratulations.

Mr. Cooke introduced a bill in the House to-day to amend the charter of the Norfolk Retreat for the Sick by changing its name to the Norfolk Protestant Hospital.

The special committee which investigated the charges preferred by Delegate E. P. Buford against Judge N. S. Turnbull, of Brunswick, made its report to the Senate to-day. Judge Turnbull was exonerated from all the accusations brought against him. The committee said no evidence was given to sustain the charges that Judge Turnbull was morally or constitutionally unfit for the office he now holds. The report was adopted unanimously without any discussion. A copy of the report was not presented in the House.

There was an extended debate in the Senate on a bill offered by Mr. Turnbull to the system of paying fees to witnesses for the Commonwealth in criminal cases heard by justices of the peace. Messrs. Turnbull, McIlwaine, Jeffries, Hartley, James and Munford supported the measure, and Messrs. Keezell and Flanagan opposed it. The bill was by almost an unanimous vote ordered to its engrossment. It is claimed that this act, if it becomes a law, will save the State \$50,000 annually.

Messrs. Keezell and Flanagan opposed it on the ground that they were not willing to begin the work of reorganizing and reform by taking away the pay of the poor people who often have to lose a day from their work to give evidence for the Commonwealth. Mr. McIlwaine reminded them that the witnesses for a defendant went unpaid unless the defendant happened to be a person who was able to compensate them.

Senator Barkdale appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day and advocated his bill in relation to town charters. The bill strikes out of every town charter any exemption from county or district taxes for road or pauper purposes. The basis of his argument was that such provisions placed heavy burdens upon rural communities and virtually required them to build highways between towns without receiving any aid from such towns.

The House was engaged nearly all day in discussing the employers' liability bill. A great many speeches were made, but a vote was not reached.

There is no present prospect of any agreement upon an over bill. The House Committee is very much divided as regards the Bland and Craig measures. The Committee on Chesapeake and its Tributaries will meet on Thursday to make another effort to agree.

The Senate and House Committees on Privileges and Elections will soon get to work on the electoral boards. These boards will first be reported to the Senate and after agreed upon they will go to the House. It is quite certain that a few Gold Democrats on these boards will be displaced by Silver Democrats.

There is a big lobby here in the interest of and against the many insurance bills now pending. The Senate Committee on General Laws will take up the insurance bills introduced in the Senate next Saturday morning.

The House Committee on Printing this afternoon decided to report favorably Mr. Kizer's bill enlarging the powers of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

A bill was introduced in the Senate from the Committee on Fish and Game authorizing and directing the Attorney General of this State to institute legal proceedings against William Ellinger in the Circuit Court of Accomac (which court is given jurisdiction of such proceedings) to recover from him the State's domain held by him in Accomac county, or to set aside a certain deed, or cessions, to him from the State Fish Commissioner, and to do whatever may be necessary to maintain, protect and recover the rights of the State at, near, and around Fox Island, or islands.

Mr. Stubbs' bill allowing boards of supervisors and councils of cities to levy a tax not exceeding four cents on each hundred dollars worth of assessed property to pay pensions to needy Confederate soldiers, caused some discussion.

Mr. Diggs in order to bring the matter in proper shape moved that it was the sense of the committee that a special State tax be created for the relief

of the Confederate soldiers and that a sub-committee of three be appointed to draft a bill as a substitute to Mr. Stubbs' bill. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Diggs explained that if one cent levy was set aside for the relief of the Confederate soldiers it would create a revenue of \$12,500 for that purpose. At present the sum of \$150,000 was expended by the State for the old soldiers and if this special tax was made four cents, two cents could be deducted from the general tax of 40 cents and thereby the taxes would not have to be raised any higher than 42 cents.

Colonel John Cussans and General George J. Hundley were before the Police Justice to-day on the charge of contemplating a breach of peace. The hearing of the case occupied but a few minutes. Each gentleman was placed under a \$1,000 bond to keep the peace for twelve months, and the bonds were promptly given.

The Governor has been notified by Alfred J. Ostheimer of his appointment as honorary consul for Japan at Philadelphia. He states that Virginia is in his district and he will be glad to cooperate with the Governor in any movement looking to extending the trade relations between Japan and Virginia. The consul asked the Governor to give him some information as to the number of Japanese in Richmond. The Governor in reply thanked the consul for his very nice letter. He stated that there were several Japanese in Richmond, but he could not give the exact number.

Governor Tyler has completed his staff by the appointment of Mr. George E. Pickett, a son of the famous general. He resides in Washington, but is a citizen of Virginia.

FOUND THE OTHER LOBE.

Important Discovery Reported by Miners Returned from the Klondike Fields.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18.—The news brought by the treasure laden miners who have arrived from the Klondike on the steamer Coronet is important chiefly in that it is confirmatory of the discovery of the statement that the original strike was made at the upper end of Claim No. 30, Eldorado, while two stingers, one at No. 27 and another yet lower down, were subsequently located. Throughout the district the discovery is accepted as assurance of the permanency of the district as a rich gold mining field. As to the placer diggings, they continue rich. Powder Creek, an affluent of Quartz Creek, has been having a boom, pans of \$2.75 and \$4 being a common thing.

One of the first men to stake ground on Eldorado and the very last man out of the Klondike country is Andrew Olson, known as "The Big Swede." He is notable as being the owner of the claim on which the biggest Klondike nugget has yet been found. The lump of gold was valued at \$356.

Replying to a request for an estimate of the winter's gold dust output of the camp, Joe Campbell, one of the returning miners, said:

"We have done a great deal of figuring on that and it now appears that the output, notwithstanding the scarcity of food and light, will be from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000."

BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

Nothing Discovered in a Hearing Lasting Four Hours.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee to-day began its investigation into the charges of bribery, made by Representative Oels, during the recent Senatorial contest. The members of the House Committee, appointed to investigate the same charges, were invited to be present, but they did not participate officially and there will be two separate investigations.

The committee in executive session decided not to allow any attorneys and adopted other rules of procedure. It was decided to hold executive sessions for business and to take testimony in public. The committee went from the committee room to the Senate chamber, when it was ready to call witnesses and a crowd awaited them.

The committee consists of Senators Robertson, Fink and Long, Democrats; and Senators Burke and Garfield, Republicans. Senator Burke was one of the leaders of the opposition to Senator Hanna. Senator Garfield is the only member of the committee who voted for Hanna and the votes taken were four to one. There were four witnesses examined to-night. Nothing new has developed during the session of four hours. The witnesses refused to answer some questions and to produce the books and copies of messages.

CHECK TO REPUDIATION.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court here to-day Judge Simonon granted Charles Price, counsel for Coler & Co., bankers, of New York, an injunction in the Stanley county, N. C., bond suit. The injunction will, for the present, at least, put an end to the repudiation of bonds issued by Stanley and other counties for railroad building purposes.

The case has already been before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and has attracted much attention all over that State.

COMING TO OLD POINT.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—Governor Bushnell is in ill health and will leave to-morrow for Old Point Comfort, where he will remain until sufficiently recovered to resume the duties of his office. His condition is not such, however, as to excite any apprehension among his friends.

Is It Better

to take Hood's Sarsaparilla than to experiment with unknown and untried preparations. We know Hood's Sarsaparilla actually and permanently cures.

## BALLOTING FOR SENATOR

Situation in Maryland Not Promising for an Early Solution.

THE FAITHFUL ELEVEN HOLD THE KEY

Little Prospect of Democrats Winning—They Can Combine With Republicans Bolters and Bent the Regular Candidate—Some of the Aspirants—May Be a Long Deadlock.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 18, 1898.

The first ballot in the Maryland Legislature for a successor to Arthur P. Gorman in the United States Senate was taken to-day, each branch balloting separately, with the following result: McComas, 34; Shaw, 11; Shryock, 3; Findlay, 2; Parran, 6; Mullikin, 1; Barber, 6; Urner, 1; Gorman, 43; Lowndes, 1; Page, 1. Total, 109. Absent—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 6. Necessary to a choice, 55.

The candidates are Judge Louis E. McComas, of Washington county; Maj. Alexander Shaw, Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, ex-Congressman John V. L. Findlay, all of Baltimore city; Thomas Parran, Col. J. C. Mullikin, Congressman Isaac A. Barber and Milton G. Urner.

Senator Gorman is the Democratic caucus nominee and Judge Henry Pratt who refused to abide by the decision of the caucus because he believed the Eastern Shore is entitled to the Senatorship. But one ballot was taken, and this leaves the situation as much involved in uncertainty as it was before the voting began. The preliminary skirmishing has been attended with great bitterness and dissension in the ranks of the Republicans, who have a considerable majority in both Houses. These dissensions have rendered it impossible to bring about a Republican caucus, and there seems to be little probability that this method of settling the dispute will be resorted to in the near future. The first break in the Republican ranks came two weeks ago, when eleven members of the House of Delegates from Baltimore city refused to caucus on the Speakership, and by effecting a coalition with the Democrats, elected one of their own number to that office.

Without at least two of their number the Republicans are powerless to elect any one, and with the aid of the Democratic vote the faithful eleven, as they have been nicknamed, may at any time elect a man of their own choosing or cause a deadlock until the end of the session, thereby creating a vacancy in the United States Senate after March 4, 1899, when Senator Gorman's term expires.

There are many who believe that it may yet be possible for Senator Gorman to succeed himself, if he can carry the next legislative election in November, 1898. This possibility is, however, admitted by the Democratic leaders to be a very remote one, and they are looking to the problem of further dividing the Republican ranks by adding in the election of a man who is not the choice of the majority of his party.

Judge McComas is regarded as the candidate of the State administration and his cause has been earnestly supported by United States Senator Wellington and those who have been affiliated with him in the recent party contests.

Governor Lowndes has withdrawn from the race, but there is a possibility that he may get in it again. There is also a possibility that Postmaster-General James A. Gary may be heard from in this way at no very distant day, although he, too, has disavowed his candidacy.

Although not an avowed candidate it is certain that Mayor Malster would not be averse to wearing the toga, and there is talk here to-night concerning the possibility of another coalition between the Democrats and the faithful eleven for the purpose of electing the leader of the anti-organization wing of the Republican party.

Balloting will be resumed to-morrow at noon, this time in joint committee, and will be continued until a result is reached.

GERMANY GETS EVERYTHING.

China Concedes Every Demand Made by the Kaiser's Government.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A cable dispatch has just been received at the Chinese legation from the Tsung Li Yamen, Peking, to the following effect: A settlement of the difficulty with Germany has been effected. Kiaochow bay is to be leased, a belt surrounding the bay extending 100 li (about thirty miles) to be the boundary. All the German troops outside the prescribed limits are to be withdrawn. Two of the missionaries charged with the murder of the missionaries, are to be punished with death, and the rest with imprisonment. Permission will be granted for the building of churches in the cities of Tsinan, Tsoa, Chow, Fu and Chueh, and dwelling houses for the missionaries in the seven places in the districts of Teaochen and Shan-Hien will be erected, for which purpose a sum of 255,000 taels will be allowed. This amount is to be taken also as a compensation for the killing of the missionaries. The sanction of the throne has been obtained to the above mode of settlement.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.